





## Intimations.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.**

LONDON, HONGKONG, AMOY.

**PURE  
UNSOPHISTICATED  
WINES.**

## CLARETS.

Per case of  
of 12 bottles.

MEDOC—with good body and perfectly sound	5.00
ST. GERMAIN—a pure light wine with decided character	6.00
ST. ESTEPHE—possesses full flavour	5.00
ST. JULIEN—a good Dine- ner Wine with great body and character	8.00
CHATEAU LIVRAN	12.00
CHATEAU BARTON	12.00
LANGO—rare vintage claret, 1875	14.00

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted  
with automatic Steam Machinery of the  
latest and most approved kind, and  
we are well able to compete in  
quality with the best  
English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the  
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised  
in the manufacture throughout.

## LARGE BOMBAY

## "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as  
heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of  
our Customers who prefer to have them to the  
ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,  
whenever practicable, are despatched by first  
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and  
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and  
the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties  
when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-  
tion.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,  
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"  
And all signed messages addressed thus  
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always  
kept ready in Stock:

**PURE AERATED WATERS**  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty,  
or greasy, or that appear to have been used  
for any other purpose than that of containing  
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used  
again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY  
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1891.

HONGKONG, like other important commercial  
centres, is undergoing one of those waves  
of depression which inevitably overtake  
rash and excessive speculation, but there  
is one phase of the calamity from which  
profit may be derived, however melancholy  
the outlook. We refer to the Limited  
Liability Company mania and its  
disastrous collapse. This colony during  
the past few years has experienced to  
a far greater extent than its cir-  
cumstances warranted the floating of  
Companies connected with Mining, Plant-  
ing, Trading and other concerns, which  
have nearly all had more or less shadowy  
or fictitious good-wills and have been  
dangled before the eyes of a confiding  
public that only too late discovered the  
snare and delusion they have been  
involved into. In nearly every instance  
these Companies have been floated on the  
names of local celebrities, members of the  
Chamber of Commerce, Bank Directors,  
etc.; and undoubtedly it was their names  
which were the means of inveigling the

public into many of the wild-cat schemes  
that have now burst as did the great South  
Sea bubble. Not only so, but there is  
only too much reason to believe that large  
numbers of shares have been allotted to  
these Directors without them paying out  
a single cent, and then if the concern  
floated successfully, these individuals  
unloaded at the expense of the public; if  
it did not they remained as they were  
before. Moreover, in many cases—we  
purposely refrain at the present moment  
from specifying the concerns, for they can  
readily be called to mind—the Directors  
apparently got off scot-free with plunder,  
while the unfortunate shareholders were  
left altogether in the lurch, and had  
nothing left but an entanglement of figures  
which became the more incomprehensible  
the more they were examined. The  
investigation of one or two cases of  
this description are on the tapis at this  
moment, and we do trust that the unfor-  
tunate dupes, the shareholders, will set  
firmly and in unison in the endeavour  
to prevent repetitions of this most injurious  
swindling of the public. They have their  
chance now, and if one or two examples  
are made, (and it is but right they should be  
made) we shall breathe freer and certainly  
purer atmosphere when it is uncontaminated  
with the exhalations of these parasites.  
Anyone taking the trouble to cross over  
to the Kowloon Godowns, or to walk to  
Wanchai or West Point will see godowns  
filled with valuable commodities which  
cannot be cleared except at a ruinous  
sacrifice. What is the cause of all this?  
Simply, in our opinion, the almost total  
annihilation of individual capital through  
the drain made upon them by the devious  
methods of those who from their posi-  
tions and pretensions should have known  
better and have acted differently—but  
of this more anon. Is the law of Hong-  
kong to be twisted so as to shield  
Tom, Dick, or Harry because he is a  
Director of this institution or of that, or  
because he is a decent fellow (with other  
people's money *entre nous*) or because one's  
legs have been under his or their mahog-  
any? We fear that this will not hold  
water, if it were possible such a course  
could find favour, but we hold firmly to  
the opinion that before Hongkong rights  
itself, we shall have to purge the  
community of the crew who have fattened  
upon the misery and sufferings of the  
majority of its more respectable citizens.  
The Acting Chief Justice Mr. ACKROYD, in  
his comments as Attorney-General on this  
evil, made some very pregnant remarks  
which we commend to the attention of all  
interested in this question, and if in these  
remarks the cap does not fit some, we  
shall be much surprised.

## TELEGRAMS.

## PORTUGAL.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The situation is becoming very serious.  
Numerous meetings of workmen have taken  
place favouring a republic.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TWENTY-NINE gamblers from Nollah Lane  
occupied front seats in the Police Court to-day,  
at 5 p.m.

A PETITION against the Sunday Cargo-working  
Ordinance, signed by the majority of the ship-  
ping and mercantile firms in the Colony, was  
forwarded to the Secretary of State to-day.

At the Magistrate's today Mr. Yung Fong, a  
gentleman who has in his time done a greater  
carrying business than even Albert Edward  
and Co. was fined \$150 for keeping the bank at  
back-to-back.

THE new Earl of Clancarty is not quite 20 years  
old, while his Countess, Belle Bilton, is all of 30.  
The estates inherited by the new Earl are heavily  
mortgaged, and none of his father's personal prop-  
erty was left to him.

A HIGHLANDER named John Wright, a local  
emigrant of "Private Order," was caught last  
night in Queen's Road with a Japanese poodle  
which he had taken from a Chinese shop-keeper  
in Wellington Street. He was charged with the  
theft before the magistrate to-day, and will be a  
"recluse" for a fortnight.

A VERY large sea-tortoise by some means got  
himself wedged between the timbers of a water  
sluice-gate outside Peking. In trying to extricate  
himself, he broke the gate, and the water rushed  
in, and broke two thick planks in the gate. The strength  
of the tortoise must have been tremendous.  
Notwithstanding all efforts to capture him, he  
escaped. The official keeper of the gate was  
fined for negligence.

THE conviction that the too early repetition of  
even the most successful opens is not a profit-  
able experiment must have been rather painfully  
forced upon Mr. Willard last evening, when his  
company again appeared at the Theatre Royal  
in "The Yeomen of the Guard." The greater  
part of the first act "passed the Monument" in  
truly funeral style, although in the second every-  
body brightened up, and several really well-  
executed part-songs and solos were given.  
Tonight *Pauline*, and a full house.

LAST night three houses in Queen's Road West,  
numbered 275, 277, and 279, which have not  
been occupied very long, came to pieces, the back  
part collapsing entirely. A Chinaman in the  
front of No. 275, on the first floor, heard the  
crash, and in his fright jumped off the veranda  
into the street. He was picked up in bits and  
taken to hospital, but died long before arriving  
there. The inmates of the houses were  
impressed by the debris, and were only liberated  
after the police had cleared a passage from the  
outside. There was no other injury to life or  
limb.

THE three men arrested on board the *Fokien*  
yesterday with a collection of daggers, revolvers  
and ammunition, ready for a further edition of  
the *Greyhound* and *Nezumi* series, protested  
that they were soldiers, and had been to Canton  
to join Admiral Fong's fleet. They were  
brought before Mr. Wise to-day and fined \$20  
or a month each.

WE have received from Messrs. Kelly and  
Walsh the revised edition of Murray's "Hand-  
book for travellers in Japan," just issued. It  
has been to a great extent re-written by those  
high in authority on things Japanese, Professor  
Chamberlain and Mr. W. B. Mason, assisted  
by a large number of able collaborators. The  
maps are as excellent as ever, and more numerous,  
and the descriptions cover every interesting  
and accessible spot in Dai Nippon. No  
tourist should be without this handy volume.

MANY of our readers will doubtless remember  
the pretty and talented little Dolly Loftus  
who visited the East some seven years ago with the  
Lotus Opera Company, and will be sorry to  
learn that she has come to an untimely end. A  
special to the *Frederick Chronicle* dated New York,  
June 20th, says:—The body of Dolly Loftus, a  
beautiful young girl, who, under the stage name  
of Dolly Loftus, was recently a member of Barry  
& Fay's company, was found in the Hudson  
river at the Croton landing to-day. She had  
committed suicide. She was the daughter of  
Victoria Loftus, a well-known burlesque actress,  
and was the foster daughter of J. Charles Davis,  
the theatrical manager, whose first wife was  
Victoria Loftus.

THE high authorities at Canton report the  
transmission of the first instalment of the various  
contributions which the Canton Customs have  
been directed to forward to Peking during the  
present year. The items of the assessment, as  
fixed by the Board of Revenue, are as follows:—  
Tls. 100,000 from the Customs revenue for the  
Peking subsidy, and Tls. 60,000 as an additional  
for the same purpose; Tls. 60,000 from the six-  
tenths of the Foreign Customs receipts for  
frontier defence expenses on the North East;  
Tls. 6,000 quarterly to repay the amount due to  
the Peking fund by the Customs at Foochow;  
Tls. 40,000 for increasing the salaries of the Peking  
officials and Tls. 30,000 for the Privy Purse.  
The first instalment of the foregoing imposts has  
been remitted by a special messenger, a loan  
having as usual been contracted to raise the  
necessary funds.

AN interesting and instructive lecture on "The  
formation of the earth and its bearing on naviga-  
tion" was delivered by Captain Sommer recently to  
a small audience assembled by invitation on board  
the steamship *Glennagles*. A native passenger  
observed a dark cloud on the horizon ahead two  
days before arriving in Hongkong, and wanted  
to tell the captain that land was in sight. The  
skipper explained that the nearest land was 600  
miles away, and out of sight on account of the  
tend in the earth's shape. As the lecturer went  
on to explain that the earth was round, and that  
the clouds were not land, but were only clouds,  
the audience was much amused. The lecturer  
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4. What number of shares did Mr. Hancock apply for in his own name? And has he been paid anything in the shape of promotion expenses or commission on the contracts made on the Company's behalf?

5. Who was responsible for the appointment of the first manager, and who for his dismissal, involving the Company in a law suit?

6. Which of the Directors paid in cash for their calls, and how did Mr. Hancock, especially, pay for his own?

7. Were Mr. Hancock's accounts properly passed, and by whom?

8. What was the sum total received by Mr. Hancock in fees since the inception of the Company?

9. Who was responsible for the gross insult offered to the Portuguese shareholders of the Company on the visit of H.E. the Acting Governor?

10. Who collected the Company's calls, Mr. Hancock or the Company's Secretary? If the former, was it by the consent of the two remaining directors, Messrs. Cheong Kai and Tam Kit, and if so, were the sums ever duly handed over to the Company's Secretary or Manager?

11. If not, how do these amounts appear in Mr. Hancock's accounts?

12. Did Mr. Hancock adopt the same liberal scale in his accounts against the Hongkong Marine as he did against the Shamoon Hotel, the subject matter of recent litigation?

13. If so, who has passed the accounts and who is responsible for them?

14. Why was it that at one of the last public meetings held, Mr. Roddy stated that he had refused to pass these accounts, and in what particular was it that he objected to do so?

15. Why were the swimming baths the chief feature of the prospectus, and what was the number of people who actually used the Marine for bathing purposes?

16. What became of the pontoons upon which the Hotel was to be built?

17. What is Mr. Hancock entitled to as architect considering that it was in that capacity he provided for the above?

18. Is it Mr. Hancock's intention to enter legal action if the above questions are not satisfactorily answered?

19. What was the reason for the sale taking place punctually at a p.m.? Is it not usual to allow, say, half an hour's grace, and did not an advertised launch leave Pedder's Wharf at 2 p.m. for the purpose of attending the sale?

20. Is it true that the solicitors to Mr. Hancock are representing the official liquidator in the winding up?

21. Is the liquidator acting in a private or official capacity?

With a little more information, Mr. Editor, the above list of questions might be considerably increased, but they are sufficient as a first instalment. When they are answered, more may follow.

Yours faithfully,  
A SHAREHOLDER.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1891.

## THE ROAD DISTURBERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
SIR—Can you tell us why the Public Works Department are continually taking up the road on the Praya? Some three months ago, they took up the road opposite the Victoria Hotel for the purpose, we believe, of laying drain-pipes. The trench then dug was left open for about two months, stagnant water accumulated, and during the day, the stench from it was almost unbearable. This trench was filled in some three weeks ago, and now this morning coolies are busy taking the road up again, in exactly the same place! This time, we believe, that the road has been taken up within the last twelve months. Besides being a great inconvenience, it is a source of danger, as the water accumulates and becomes putrid, causing most noxious smells.

We are,  
Yours truly,  
M. & S.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1891.

## AMOF.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

July 18th.  
The word of warning in the *Times* of the 7th instant opened the eyes of the Amoy public to the swindle that has been perpetrated upon them by the dishonest dealers who are selling worthless and dangerous counterfeits for the genuine Winchester cartridges. There was an overhauling and cleaning up of all weapons in a trial of ammunition. The results demonstrated the importance of the suggestions as published in the *Times*. Nearly 50 per cent. of the cartridges turned out to be bogus. Those who were wise dispatched orders to Hongkong and Shanghai for fresh supplies and accompanied them with strict injunctions to beware of the imitation articles. The Winchester Company, one of the largest in the world, owes it to itself to prosecute the malefactors and to show up the fraud in all its details.

The overhauling of weapons disclosed some interesting features. At the Custom House the armament, though good, is twenty years behind the times. Some of the arms are almost unknown to the present generation. At one of the houses, three out of four fire-arms had been so corroded by the climate as to be incapable of use. A merchant at Kulanau found that neither of his two revolvers would revolve. One Consul found that his Colt had become a solid piece of metal from the formation of rust in the interior mechanism and another that someone had tampered with his Smith and Wesson "bullet," and destroyed its usefulness.

A rough census of weapons in Amoy shows some unpleasant figures. There are 300 Europeans in Kulanau, of whom only 50 own firearms. These 50 persons possess 1 to 6 each; the total number being about 205. This is a very small amount for so important a community especially in the event of a serious uprising such as has so frequently occurred of late in the North.

The Nova Scotia barque *Cedar Crest*, Capt. J. J. Fleet, arrived from New York last week with a cargo of kerosene consigned to Mr. F. Cass, the successor to Messrs. Russell & Co., at this port. The *Cedar Crest* made the run in 140 days, one of the quickest passages for some time. Another kerosene ship, the Italian barque *Luzi Ruffo*, which has proved a veritable mine for one of our local auctioneers by the constant sales for the past month of damaged cargo, proceeds to Batavia shortly to load with sugar and coffee for New York.

Two more Chinese banks in Amoy have closed their doors, and in consequence, have caused quite a sensation in Chinese commercial circles. The affairs of the Great Tung bank, the bank which started the ball, are causing much trouble and uneasiness among the Chinese, and it is possible that should the affairs of the defunct bank be brought to light, some of the methods of the fishy way in which their business has been carried on will be disclosed.

Some thirty members of the Kolah-hui secret society, the cause of the recent troubles in the North, have arrived in Amoy. At present they are a terror to the washermen and make daily raids on their drying grounds and carry off a quantity of clothing.

Some considerable excitement has prevailed among the "intelligent" portion of the community here, the last week of

so over the *Amoy Times*. In fact the little banding his estate quite a "furor loquendi." The issue of the 7th inst., which consisted of eight pages, contained two paragraphs which are alleged to be libellous. Although up to date no action has been taken, the fact has gone forth that the luckless Editor, should he be called upon to stand a trial, is to get six months in the Hongkong gaol. Some of the simpler folk in Amoy are wondering what kind of a farce the trial would be likely to be in the event of a prosecution.

Another pot of hot water the editor has got himself into with the American missionaries, over the report in the same issue of the celebration in Amoy on the "Glorious Fourth." From what I hear the *Padres* have taken great offence at the list of wines and liquors provided by the general and large-hearted American Consul on the august occasion (which, by the way, were of the best) being published; which, should they be re-produced in the American papers as well as the speeches made by the missionaries, would tend to make the Societies in the United States believe that their employees are having grand times of it in Amoy. Another bone of contention is that the report stated that the party broke up at an early hour next morning. Now the next morning, it must be remembered, was Sunday; and the missionaries in question, who are such strict Sabbatharians, naturally felt that they had been "given away."

As a fact, the injured ones left for their cottage homes at half-past ten, and it was the remainder of the company, with one or two more well-known genial spirits, added to them, that remained till the wee small hours of the Sabbath to consume the remains of the feast. The affair has so preyed upon the minds of the *padres*, that two of them, with a lady, have brought the matter to the notice of the Chairman (a Christian) who has printed the *Times* for the past six months, and persuaded him, it is said, to stop printing altogether. Some four or five months ago a complimentary paragraph appeared, stating that one of the missionaries possessed a good cook and could give as splendid a dinner as any of the merchant princes in Kulanau. This and the 4th of July celebration have caused the missionaries to come down like a sledge-hammer upon the *Times*.

A German, formerly second officer of the British barque *Cygnat*, and lately in the same capacity on the German steamer *Chlo*, was taken suddenly ill on Wednesday afternoon and died within a few hours after. Heat apoplexy was the cause of his death.

A gentleman was invited to one of the palatial residences on Kulanau to dinner the other evening. At the hour appointed, to the surprise of the host and hostess, he did not turn up. Shortly afterwards, a note arrived written by the boy of the absent one to this effect:—"Master no can come catchee chow. He belong too much to the rain."

Some of the members of the Amoy Club are still at logger-heads. Several are asking if it is an English or an International Club. A member of the committee was called upon to give a letter of apology the other morning. I cannot say if coffee and pistols were mentioned, but the letter of apology, in fact two letters, were given.

A fire broke out on Kulanau this afternoon and but for the timely assistance rendered, would have turned out a disastrous affair. By the next steamer I will send the full particulars.

## HUNAN.

A RECORD OF A SIX WEEKS' TRIP.

(Conclusion.)  
This literally happened at Iyang in the 12th year of Tung Chih, and nearly happened again on the eve of my visit. The robbers had taken the neighbouring town of Lanchi, and were advancing on Iyang when General Ma was able to intercept and defeat them. I saw the general after the battle, and he gave me a graphic account of it, how they fought for a whole day, and what brave deeds were done. Altogether, one robber was killed, but none of the soldiers were hurt. When I expressed my surprise that the slain were so few he assured me they had shot another one but he got up and ran away before they could bag him! The victory, notwithstanding, was a most effective one, and Iyang was saved that time; the authorities had insisted that it had been lost simply to keep me from going there, or because, not knowing better at the time, and reasoning from previous experience, they were actually under that impression. In the heads that were hanging at all the *min*, there was ample evidence that grim work was a doing. The district magistrate was catching and executing a great many. The leader, an old soldier, Shao Tai-han by name, had also fallen into his hands. They tried to shoot him, but finding he was lead proof they struck off his head also, and it, they said, weighed nine catties. In spite of this triumph of law and order the authorities still seemed to be in perfect terror of the sovereign people, and had but little control over them. Under these circumstances we did not prolong our visit. On the next occasion, although there were then no rebellions to contend with, we did not succeed much better. Three people stoned us in the city, and stoned us in the suburb, and finally when driven to our boat they came and stoned it till we had to leave. There are more bad characters in Iyang than in any other city of the province, due to its standing between the immense tea districts on the south and a vast region bordering on the Tungting lake which is under water half the year; thus there is a large population which can find lawful employment during only a portion of the year, and in their extreme poverty it is no wonder if they take to lawless courses.

On our present visit we found that Iyang had gone down in the world during the last dozen years. The great street outside the South gate was still 15 ft. long, but there were sundry gaps in it, and the shops had a hard-up appearance. It had suffered from frequent fires, and other troubles. Merchants from other places did not visit its markets as of yore. As one of themselves said, "If they come once they get such treatment that they never come back." I chabod is written over it now and serve it right. We found the old spirit still surviving. As soon as we were discovered a crowd gathered and began to yell our boat. Just then our escort had gone to the *yamen* to report our arrival, but had left their swords—the only time, by the bye, on which any escort had been provided with any weapon other than an umbrella, or a paper lantern by way of a firearm. Our local Indian skipper was so excited by this uncourteous reception that he seized one of these swords, and made a rush, apparently with the object of cropping a few heads, but we got hold of him before any damage was done. Whereupon he made them a vigorous speech in his unknown tongue. What he said no one knew but it sounded like strong language. As usual we could only stop the stone throwing by moving our boat out into the stream beyond range.

Our first business was to change boats, and we were fortunate in finding one to our mind, at a reasonable rate, to take us to Hankow. But after we had concluded the bargain the skipper betook himself to a fortune teller, who told him it was a job which would give him no end of trouble, so he quietly slipped away with his boat. The fortune teller discovered this by detecting a Chinese character, and his informant was perfectly correct, as the one we engaged in his place soon found out. But we could have told him the same thing without the aid of any

Intimations.  
**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
**BEDSTEADS FROM 8 DOL. BEDSTEADS. 8 DOL.**  
THE LOWEST PRICE EVER OFFERED IN THE COLONY.  
NEW SHIPMENT OF BEDSTEADS, BED TICKING, PURIFIED FEATHERS, HAIR, &c.  
MATTRESSES renewed in two hours if required. Experienced Workmen only employed.  
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.  
A Bagala:—Single Iron Bedstead with Woven Spring or Upholstered Spring Mattress, Bolster and Pillows, complete for \$19.50.

**HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.**  
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.  
4, Queen's Road, and Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1891.

occult force, seeing we were homeward bound in bad weather with strong headwinds against us; and seeing the Chinese boatmen have such a propensity for making fast whenever a passable excuse offers. Under such circumstances, no matter who the foreigner is, the boatman is likely to have trouble.

This matter finished we went ashore. The *yamen* had sent four braves as an escort—we had specially asked them not to send many, and we began operations on a large space recently cleared by a fire. I was glad to observe that our four guardians were by no means seriously alarmed by the immense crowd which immediately collected. It told us that lawful authority was no longer paralysed by craven fears, and we got on splendidly for a long time. Our difficulties arose at last from the anxiety of our *yamen* friends to preserve order. Some of the more mischievous ones on the outskirts of the crowd took to throwing things again, and the raids they made on these ultimately produced a crowd of Chinese Donnybrook Fair in which pigstails were pulled, gowns torn, and umbrellas smashed to a considerable extent. They were most anxious to avoid for more assistance, so as to secure a few of the rowdies for the sake of making an example of them, but this we did not wish. We were glad to note that the bulk of the people were on our side; they listened attentively, bought books freely, and when at last heavy rain put a stop to our proceedings we came away feeling highly hopeful of the possibilities in Iyang. In order to persuade the *yamen* to discontinue with escorting us further, we had to pass our word not to *lo* any more all the way home. This term is the equivalent of the pigeon English "make bobby," and is sometimes applied to book selling. As our time was now almost up, and there was no other place of safety for us to delay at, we gave the required promise, and were accordingly left to ourselves. We hurried home, getting over the 1,000 ft. in half the time taken by other boats, and arrived only one day overdue on a six weeks' journey.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## A STATE DUTY.

In a case which came before one of the courts some time ago, the law was laid down by the Judge to be that any person who entered into the public practice of any calling or part of it, how they fought for a whole day, and what brave deeds were done. Altogether, one robber was killed, but none of the soldiers were hurt. When I expressed my surprise that the slain were so few he assured me they had shot another one but he got up and ran away before they could bag him! The victory, notwithstanding, was a most effective one, and Iyang was saved that time; the authorities had insisted that it had been lost simply to keep me from going there, or because, not knowing better at the time, and reasoning from previous experience, they were actually under that impression. In the heads that were hanging at all the *min*, there was ample evidence that grim work was a doing. The district magistrate was catching and executing a great many. The leader, an old soldier, Shao Tai-han by name, had also fallen into his hands. They tried to shoot him, but finding he was lead proof they struck off his head also, and it, they said, weighed nine catties. In spite of this triumph of law and order the authorities still seemed to be in perfect terror of the sovereign people, and had but little control over them. Under these circumstances we did not prolong our visit. On the next occasion, although there were then no rebellions to contend with, we did not succeed much better. Three people stoned us in the city, and stoned us in the suburb, and finally when driven to our boat they came and stoned it till we had to leave. There are more bad characters in Iyang than in any other city of the province, due to its standing between the immense tea districts on the south and a vast region bordering on the Tungting lake which is under water half the year; thus there is a large population which can find lawful employment during only a portion of the year, and in their extreme poverty it is no wonder if they take to lawless courses.

On our present visit we found that Iyang had gone down in the world during the last dozen years. The great street outside the South gate was still 15 ft. long, but there were sundry gaps in it, and the shops had a hard-up appearance. It had suffered from frequent fires, and other troubles. Merchants from other places did not visit its markets as of yore. As one of themselves said, "If they come once they get such treatment that they never come back." I chabod is written over it now and serve it right. We found the old spirit still surviving. As soon as we were discovered a crowd gathered and began to yell our boat. Just then our escort had gone to the *yamen* to report our arrival, but had left their swords—the only time, by the bye, on which any escort had been provided with any weapon other than an umbrella, or a paper lantern by way of a firearm. Our local Indian skipper was so excited by this uncourteous reception that he seized one of these swords, and made a rush, apparently with the object of cropping a few heads, but we got hold of him before any damage was done. Whereupon he made them a vigorous speech in his unknown tongue. What he said no one knew but it sounded like strong language. As usual we could only stop the stone throwing by moving our boat out into the stream beyond range.

Our first business was to change boats, and we were fortunate in finding one to our mind, at a reasonable rate, to take us to Hankow. But after we had concluded the bargain the skipper betook himself to a fortune teller, who told him it was a job which would give him no end of trouble, so he quietly slipped away with his boat. The fortune teller discovered this by detecting a Chinese character, and his informant was perfectly correct, as the one we engaged in his place soon found out. But we could have told him the same thing without the aid of any

had voted for the first time money enough to cover the costs of one year's successful appeals against his decisions. It would pay the country handsomely to get rid of some of them, even if they had to be given extravagant pensions.

This is a matter that admits of fairly straightforward and simple enquiry. Much of the material is on record and easily accessible. By way of a start, let some member of Parliament call for a return showing in detail the number of appeals from each inferior court Judge, the result of each appeal, and the amount of taxed costs in each case. That will give some sort of basis to start with; it will not by any means be a measure of the mischief. For every wrong judgment appealed against there are probably a dozen that the unsuccessful party has to put up with for want of the means or the heart to carry the matter on to the Supreme Court. The "District" or "County" Court is the poor man's Court, and if justice is only to be got by a second and more expensive trial before another tribunal, nine suitors out of ten must go without justice. Of course, this is in some degree, and in a great degree, true of the Supreme Court itself, but that is not what we are at present concerned with. The District or County Court in all the Australian provinces disposes of enormously more business in the year than the Supreme Court, and though the cases, from the point of view of the amount of money involved, may be on the average less important, yet they often mean just as much to the suitors as the biggest Supreme Court action means to the parties concerned in it. A £50 verdict with costs, to many a man who rests his case on the clear-headedness and probity of an inferior court Judge, spells absolute and irrevocable ruin.

There is no need, however, to go to the record overruled judgments to arrive at the standard of the New South Wales District Court judiciary, or part of it. The facts are an open scandal, and it is time to speak plainly about them. There are men on the bench whose knowledge of law is a nullity and whose well-earned reputation in point of intelligence and common-sense is such as to make them a mark for the honest contempt and undignified derision of every practitioner who appears before them. It is notorious that there are even more serious grounds for dissatisfaction. The facts that give colour to widespread and plain-spoken rumours of corruption must be as much within the knowledge of the Minister of Justice as they are within that of nearly every lawyer or journalist or man of business in Sydney. There are good men, and very good men, on the list of District Court Judges we do not for a moment deny. More than one of them could be named whose elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court would distinctly raised the standard of that body. But some sweeping changes must be made before the administration of the law in the secondary courts can command public confidence.

Some changes, it would appear, are about to be made. Judge McFarland has started for a six months' holiday, and it may be presumed—at any rate, it is to be hoped—that this merely means six months for pay, preliminary to his retirement on pension. If another Judge will have to be appointed in his place, the State of business seems to require an additional Judge besides. In the name of public decency, to say nothing of the interests of justice, we demand that the positions should be offered to the best men available at the Bar. Two temporary appointments have been made, and some indication ought to be given as to whether it is the intention of the Government to allow those appointments to become permanent. If so, the public are entitled to know the extent in which Acting Judge Gibson and Acting Judge Bennett are held by those who are in a position to form an opinion on the subject. It may be that they are both eminently fit for the position. So far as we have been able to learn, one of them at least is a good lawyer, a man of sound common-sense, and promises to command the respect and confidence of suitors and professional men who appear before him. This may be the case as to both of them. It is the duty of the Government, before taking any decisive step, to satisfy themselves that it is. If the Government has any reservations in the matter it may be better to delay to assist them with a little reliable and candid information.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies:—a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in *Consumptions* and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. Kenna, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Adv.)

Today's  
**Advertisements.**  
THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR LONDON.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"PINGSUEY,"  
J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th July, at 4 p.m. For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1891.

Today's  
**Advertisements.**  
THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.  
WILLARD THE OPERA COMPANY.  
THIS EVENING (THURSDAY), JULY 23RD.  
Gounod's Grand Opera  
"FAUST."  
Cast of Characters:—  
Mephistopheles.....Mr. W. Walsh.  
Valentine.....Mr. F. Saxby.  
Wagner.....Mr. F. Westworth.  
Siebel.....Mr. E. Kearney.  
Mathis.....Miss C. Devere.  
Marguerite.....Miss A. St. John.  
and  
Act I.—Laboratory of Faust.  
Act II.—Market Place.  
Act III.—Garden Scene.  
Act IV.—Market Place.  
Act V.—Prison.

The Scenery for this production painted by the Company's Scenic Artists, Mr. H. Smythe.  
Conductor.....Mr. T. ZEPLIN.  
SATURDAY, the 25th July.  
"LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR."  
Under the immediate patronage and presence of Lieut. Colonel V. CHATER, Commanding the A. & S. Highlanders, and the Officers of the Regiment.  
MONDAY, 27th July, 1891.  
"ARABIAN NIGHTS."  
GENERAL ADMISSION:—\$1, \$2 and \$3.  
Plan now Open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.  
Late Trams will run on Saturdays at 8.45 p.m. and 1 hour after the Performance.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1891.

TO LET.  
No. 29, MOSQUE JUNCTION.  
Apply to  
W. PETERSON,  
German Tavern.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1891.

Intimations.  
HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.  
A COMPETITION for the SHORT RANGE (200 and 300 yards) CHALLENGE CUP will take place at Kowloon on SATURDAY, the 25th July, commencing at 2.45 p.m. Conditions same as formerly.  
A Launch to convey competitors will leave Pedder's Wharf at 2.15 p.m.

J. ANDERSON,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.  
BOARD AND LODGING.  
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.  
Apply to  
Mrs. MATHER,  
2, Pedder's Hill.  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.

NOTICE.  
JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.  
JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.  
THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.  
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says  
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

NOTICE.  
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.  
SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS  
are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.  
D. GILLIES  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1887.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).  
AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wall-cotings, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground. Effectively excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and brick. White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.  
Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8 cents per lb.  
For further particulars, apply to  
SCHEELE & Co.,  
Sole Agents,  
No. 16, Stanley Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1888.

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,  
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,  
No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,  
Opposite Central Police Station.  
CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.  
Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"  
And an "Abridgement" for Engineers, &c.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891.

Today's  
**Advertisements.**  
THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR LONDON.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"PINGSUEY,"  
J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th July, at 4 p.m. For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1891.

Intimations.  
BLACKHEAD & CO.  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MARKERS,  
and PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVY CONTRACTORS, &  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
No. 11, Praya Central,  
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION  
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.  
HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.  
SPECIALLY SELECTED.  
EX. PRIME, PORK and BEEF in Barrels.  
Also  
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON.  
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.  
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.  
FLENSBURG STOCK BEER.  
ENGINEERS and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY and TOOLS.  
EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.  
ALL KINDS OF COALS  
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.



G. FALCONER & CO.  
WATCH and JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.  
No. 38, Desford Street, Central.

W. S. MARTEN,  
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,  
1, DUNDRELL STREET,  
HONGKONG.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.  
25—Alice Memorial Hospital.  
26—Anderson, G. C., Capt.  
27—Do.  
28—Arnold, J. C.  
29—Belcher, J. C.  
30—Bell, E. R., Kingsclere.  
31—Bell, E. R., The Eyle.  
32—Butterfield and Swire.  
33—Do.  
34—Candle, Dr. J., Victoria Peak.  
35—Central Station.  
36—C. Borneo Co., Ltd., S. M., Bowrington.  
37—"China Mail."  
38—China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.  
39—Do.  
40—Carlowitz & Co.  
41—Cawley, Dr. Alex.  
42—"Daily Press."  
43—Davis, J. C., China, Ltd.  
44—Dodd, J. C., China, Ltd.  
45—Donghai Laymick & Co.  
46—E. K. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
47—Foster, F. T. P.  
48—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
49—Government House.  
50—Government Civil Hospital.  
51—Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
52—Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road.  
53—Castle, Dr. J., Queen's Road.  
54—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Road.  
55—Holliday, Wm. & Co.  
56—Ho Tung, Praya Central.  
57—Do.  
58—Do.  
59—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.  
60—H. & W. Dock, Aberdeen.  
61—The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.  
62—H. & K. Watt & Godown Co., Ltd.  
63—Hughes, E. J.  
64—Hughes, E. J., Residence.  
65—Imports and Exports Office.  
66—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Kowloon Gdn.  
67—Jordan, Dr. G. P.  
68—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Residence.  
69—Linstead & Davis.  
70—Macdonald, E., Residence.  
71—Mills, Mary J., Mt. Mans.  
72—Mount Austin Hotel.  
73—Do.  
74—Peak Hospital.  
75—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.  
76—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
77—Ray, E. C. Residence.  
78—Ray, E. C.  
79—Safford, A. Agent.  
80—Safford, A. Agent.  
81—Scott, H., Residence.  
82—Scott, H., Residence.  
83—Scott, H., Residence.  
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56—Ho Tung, Praya Central.  
57—Do.  
58—Do.  
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## Intimations

**Dr. Knorr's**  
**ANTIPYRINE.**  
(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains, *trij.*)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Hongkong, 24th Nov. 1890. [172]

**MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.**  
Sole Agents in  
Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.

**WATERBURY WATCH.**  
Reliable, durable and accurate time keepers.

SERIES E.—\$2.70 each.  
SERIES J.—\$4.75 each.  
SERIES L.—\$4.75 each.

Reduction of price to be made on an order for more than a dozen.

Order from Out-ports to be promptly executed.

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1891. [1189]

**SIEN TING,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1891. [148]

**HONGKONG TIMBER  
YARD, WANCHAI.**

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER  
'Always' on Hand. L. MALLORY.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [902]

**"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE?"**  
**CLARKE'S**  
**WORLD-FAMED**  
**BLOOD MIXTURE**  
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy Sores.  
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.  
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent

**CAUTION.**  
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company," "Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp; and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which no one is genuine.

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**NOW READY.**

"THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE  
EASTERN SEAS."  
(By W. Dobersch, Director of Hongkong  
Observatory).

THIS useful work has been re-written and greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons of late years.

The pamphlet is issued at One Dollar, and may be obtained from

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong,  
Lane, Crawford & Co.  
G. Falconer & Co.  
C. I. Gaupp & Co.  
H. H. Ho & Co.

" Heusermann, Herbst & Co. " "  
 " More & Seimund. " "  
 " Mr. W. Brewer. " "  
 " The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd. " "  
 " Mr. M. F. da Silva, Canton. " "  
 " Messrs. de Melio & Co., Macao. " "  
 " Mr. N. Moallé, Amoy. " "  
 " Messrs. Hodge & Co., Foochow. " "  
 " Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai. " "  
 " Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama. " "  
 " Rev. S. J. Smith, Bangkok. " "  
 " Messrs. Bayle & Co., Ltd., Singapore. " "  
 " Messrs. Amélie Prince & Co., Paris & London. " "  
 " or the " "  
 " HONGKONG TELEGRAPH " OFFICE. " "  
 " Piddar's Hall, " "  
 " Hongkong, 1st September, 1900. " "

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER SMITH,  
7, 9 Collier's Hall in the City of Victoria, B.C.















## CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at noon to-day (18th inst.) for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors and statement of account for the last half of 1890. There were present Messrs. Layton (Chairman), A. P. Stokes, C. S. Sharp, Parlane, G. Fenwick, H. Wickling, A. G. Stokes, Wheeler, Joseph, Gomez, Perry, G. S. Coxon, G. M. Bain, and others.

The Chairman after referring to the small attendance, due to the arrival of the mail to-day, said:—In accordance with the promise made at the last annual general meeting of the company your directors have now to lay before you the accounts of the company for the half year June–December, 1890. They regret that it has been impossible to present these accounts at an earlier date. Mr. Powell, the Company's book-keeper, only arrived in Sandakan in January last, and his whole time has been taken up in elucidating the accounts which he found in considerable confusion. In making up these accounts we have found it necessary to write off very large amounts. The report of the Committee of Investigation dated 20th November 1890 last will have already passed before you for considerable reductions in the value of our assets, but it will not have prepared you for the great reduction in the value of timber stocks, more especially in Borneo, and this loss in the Borneo stock has given your directors grave anxiety. This matter has also attracted the attention of the auditors, who although they have certified the accounts have done so on the understanding that the Board would lay before the meeting the information supplied them on the subject. We were quite unprepared for such a difference, and here I think it is desirable to explain the matter as far as possible. The Committee of November stated that the actual value of the stock in Borneo was small, and were of opinion that it would have to be largely written down, and on consultation with Mr. Abrahamson they recommended that it should stand at \$15,000. The Board following out the wishes of the Committee instructed Mr. Abrahamson to furnish them with a detailed stock list made up by actually measuring the timber there in stock; and also specially directed that these stock lists should be countersigned by Mr. Allard, whom Mr. Abrahamson had put in special charge of the timber department. This has taken considerable time. On the 4th May we received returns showing the value on 31st December of the wood in Borneo to be \$4,368.18. Upon this your Directors wrote by return mail directing Mr. Abrahamson to hand over charge of the Company's business to Mr. Darby and to come to Hongkong at once, to give explanations with regard to this matter to the Board, and the shareholders in meeting. The actual amount we were prepared to write off according to the committee's suggestion was \$27,000; the amount we have had to write off is \$5,550.17, an unexpected depreciation of \$22,449.83. The explanation given by Mr. Abrahamson and Mr. Allard are laid on the table for your perusal, but they are I regret to say extremely unsatisfactory. Mr. Abrahamson's explanation may be summed up thus: the wood had depreciated enormously, owing to the length of time it had lain in the jungle, and no wood of an unmerchantable quality has been taken into account. A great deal of wood that had been reported to him as "cut" and for which the labour bill had been paid, had never existed, and until this occasion the Company's stock had never been properly checked. It is most unsatisfactory that Mr. Abrahamson should not be here to-day to give an account to you of his view of the matter, and to carry out the expressed wish of the Board to be present at this meeting to answer questions. Mr. Abrahamson was specially directed verbally and by letter to remain here for this purpose, but on the plea of ill health, supported by medical certificates, he declined, and left the Colony by the mail of 17th June for England. We considered this matter of Borneo stocks so grave that we looked on Mr. Abrahamson's presence here to-day as an absolute necessity, as manager in Borneo being the person who could afford us an adequate explanation, and we have placed on record our unqualified disapproval of the course he has seen fit to take in leaving the Colony for Europe without the sanction of the Board. It will be observed from the accounts that the item of goodwill has been written off altogether as recommended by the Committee, and against this amount fully paid up shares to the value of \$35,166.54 have been either given up or promised, although they do not appear in the present accounts. We are endeavouring to obtain the surrender of the others and they will be accounted for in the 1891 accounts. With regard to the other items in the depreciation account we have written down the various assets to a figure which we think they were fairly worth on 31st December. With regard to the general working of the Company I regret to say that it has not been at all satisfactory, and money has been lost on nearly every item. Of course these losses on wood &c. we in a measure expected when we last met in November, and now that the values have so largely been written down it is, we hope, possible to work the timber at a profit. But the working from June to December of last year, Sandakan &c. are very disappointing seeing that the Borneo people assured us they were all doing well. From what the present Manager writes us it would seem that the saw-mill is thoroughly well built and that if kept at full work on ordinary wood it should earn about 8 per cent. The expenses of running the business for the half year under review have been rather less than before, but the full effect of various economies cannot show until the 1891 accounts are closed. It is difficult to judge from these accounts how the Company is getting on now for it was not until this year that we have been able to get the various accounts properly adjusted. Mr. Powell has got the accounts well in hand, and we shall be able to present you with much clearer accounts each succeeding half year; but our object in having a half yearly account made up has been to get at the position as nearly and as soon as we could. In accordance with the Committee's recommendation a call of \$5 per share has been made which has yielded say \$25,000, \$5,000 being still due. The 7,500 shares on which the call has not been paid the Board proposes to cancel at once. That this call has not been fully met is very regrettable as we are at the present time without funds and it will be necessary for some plan to be arrived at by which we can get some money in hand. Making the \$10 call recommended in the Committee's report would seem to afford a means of providing this, but in the present financial position of the Colony as well as that of the Company, as in fact of the tendency of the currency made on this subject at the last annual meeting, the Board has thought it better not to make this further call until shareholders have had a further opportunity of expressing their views. Your Directors however cannot see their way to carrying on the Company without some available cash in hand, and they wish to make it plain that such must be furnished them. It therefore remains for shareholders to determine what means had best be taken for this purpose. I would say that no money is now being expended in any works of a permanent or unproductive nature and that what we now require is only a comparatively small sum to meet current require-

ments—say \$15,000 or \$20,000. The provision of this is an absolute necessity. Very good progress has been made this year with sales of timber stocks in Hongkong, and the stock at the present time is comparatively small. The prices realized so far have been very fair considering everything, and we expect that a very short time more will see the end of these old stocks. There has been, if no improvement, at any rate some movement in our timber market, and we hope soon to see some favourable opportunity of recommending importations of suitable sized timber in moderate quantity. We still believe a good market will be found here for the proper kind of stuff. The stocks at other ports are being gradually disposed of but progress is very slow and it may take some time yet before these outstanding can be finally closed up. Our tobacco lands are still unsold, no opportunity having presented itself of disposing them. The Board has been able to arrange through Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co., London, for a further extension of 12 months for payment of balance of purchase money. It is hoped the results of last season crops now on the way home will prove a sufficient encouragement to stimulate some demand for tobacco lands on the Mirassagang River. I don't know that there is much to be said on the other items in the accounts, but would remark that the amounts of sundry debtors and sundry creditors have been materially reduced since the last accounts, when they figured as—Creditors \$139,178.39, Debtors \$79,585.00; on 31st Dec. Creditors \$53,459.43, Debtors \$31,275.39, and during the past half year further reductions have been made. Agency—The present Agents, Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. have resigned, but are carrying on the work of the Company until new Agents have been appointed. We had been told that they had made other arrangements but have not yet been able to do so. With regard to this matter and other points affecting the Company we should be much obliged if shareholders would make it convenient to attend a private meeting to be held at the close of the Board after the last meeting. The Directors have thought it necessary to lay before the Shareholders the facts relating to Mr. Abrahamson's absence, and will be glad to have an expression of their opinion as to the course to be adopted towards him.

Mr. Wickling wished to make a few remarks about the Sandakan accounts. He was himself on the Committee of Inquiry, and had made memoranda at the time to which he might now refer. Mr. Abrahamson was invited to attend a meeting of the committee. A memorandum of stock on June 30th informed them that the timber in stock at that date was worth \$55,000, and that there was no necessity to reduce the valuation. Now at this meeting Mr. Abrahamson strongly recommended the value to be written down a further \$35,000. The committee expressed great astonishment at this, and now there was to be another \$55,000 written off. In fact, the truth was, as he had said before of Mr. Abrahamson, no reliance whatever could be placed upon him. He had been from first to last utterly untruthful and unreliable. He could not possibly have been ignorant of the fact that the timber was not worth \$55,000, for now an impartial inquiry had shown that it was only worth \$4,000. Mr. Abrahamson had sent in an explanation, but he (Mr. Wickling) would not take the man's word on oath, such was his utter disregard of truth. The matter should be put in independent hands and thoroughly sifted to the bottom. Was Mr. Abrahamson in charge of the cash also?

The Chairman—No, the cash is all right. Mr. Wickling continued, saying that he thought this meeting should be adjourned for a week, so as to give the shareholders a chance to consider the advisability of winding up the concern. Mr. Abrahamson went away to England on a plea of ill health, but in the speaker's opinion that was merely an excuse; the fact was that he was afraid to stay, as he ought to have done, for this meeting. He ran away simply to avoid what he thought would be an inquiry into his conduct. He hoped no salary would be paid to him. The Chairman said that the salary would certainly not be paid without a contest. When the directors heard of this grave difference in the wood stock, they at once wrote to him and suspended him, requesting Mr. Darby to take charge. Although Mr. Abrahamson was not definitely dismissed, most probably he would consider himself dismissed.

Mr. Wickling—But should he not be prosecuted for giving false reports? The Chairman—He gives in his explanation what he thinks the sufficient reasons. Mr. Wickling—But they are not given before. Instead of saying there was \$30,000 worth of wood in stock? The Chairman said that the Board had not been content with the statement that \$25,000 must be written off, and wished to have an inspection and valuation of each log by Mr. Allard and himself, upon which Mr. Abrahamson's report was received.

Mr. Fenwick thought the Sandakan manager (Mr. Abrahamson) should be held responsible for the difference in the valuation of stock.

Mr. Wickling thought Mr. Abrahamson should be prosecuted criminally, giving the balance money in the company's possession for that purpose.

Mr. Fenwick—I think we have been swindled, in plain English. In the course of further remarks the Chairman said the Sandakan was now on her regular run, but on arrival in Singapore would be put up for sale. The *Normanhurst* was still on charter, but just now was in dock. The *Tarapaga* was engaged taking wood to Hongkong.

Mr. Fenwick proposed to wind up the company at this time.

Mr. Wickling had much pleasure in seconding. The Chairman pointed out that unfortunately this meeting was not empowered to pass a special resolution for winding up the company, but if the shareholders expressed a feeling in favour of it the directors would call a meeting for that purpose. This meeting was only to consider the report and accounts.

Mr. Wickling asked how the accounts could be passed in this state, when the manager was running away to avoid an investigation. He had not been forced by illness, for he was over a month running about up and down the steps of his lawyer's office, and did not seem at all like a sick man. He should only have been allowed to go away under a very heavy guarantee.

The Chairman did not think the man had any money to pay as security.

Mr. Fenwick thought that the longer the company went on, the worse they would be, and the greater their liabilities.

The Chairman said the Board was trying to get off for the property of this matter did not interfere too much with the work of the company, would pass a resolution in favour of winding up that would meet the case. There would be some assets—he did not like to pledge himself to figures, but probably there would be about \$15 or \$17 per share—some thought \$20.

Mr. Wickling proposed, Mr. Perry seconded, and it was unanimously resolved that the meeting be adjourned until next week with a view to considering the advisability of winding up the company.

The Chairman pointed out that a fortnight's notice would be given to the shareholders for a resolution for winding up. In due form. The meeting was then adjourned until Thursday next.

The following correspondence was circulated among the shareholders:

## EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM THE AUDITORS.

With the view of eliciting some explanation we desire to draw your attention to an extraordinary discrepancy, shown in the accounts we have just audited in the value of timber held at Borneo by the Company. On the 30th June 1890 the value of timber so held, according to details furnished by Mr. E. E. Abrahamson, was \$55,018.35 while on 31st December of the same year the value for some unexplained reason had dwindled to \$4,368.18. The expenditure between July and December 1890 of \$17,876.65 paid to contractors, and \$22,773.51 paid coolies &c. against an amount credited of \$30,770.64 on account of shipments to Hongkong and deliveries to saw mill seem only to further complicate this timber account, and we should be glad to have the opinion of the Directors on this point before finally passing the accounts.

## EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM E. E. ABRAHAMSON TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

In reply to your letter of 7th ult. calling my attention to the terrible deficiency in the stock of timber in Borneo and asking for explanations to be laid before the shareholders, there are two matters to be explained—one, the fact of the deficiency and how it arose; the other my conduct as manager in Borneo, in reporting timber in stock that apparently never was in stock or in permitting it to be lost to the Company if it ever was in their possession. In the first place permit me to point out that the recent stock taking was with a view to a revaluation of the Company's property, and therefore timber actually cut and on the ground but not yet delivered in writing as before was not included. For example, it appears from the return that there is no iron-wood at all where there ought to be 17,168 cubic feet. The iron-wood is in fact on the ground, and was properly returned in the original stock list, but for want of the power to remove it, it has deteriorated so as to be now not worth moving and to be unsaleable. It is therefore now entirely omitted. The same explanation applies to many other items, not of course to the full extent, but to some extent. Mr. Allard should have been directed to have returned a list of the wood in stock, and what was not. So far therefore as regard a considerable portion of the wood now apparently missing was originally properly returned by me as in stock. I am bound to admit however that it is now plain to me that a great deal of timber has at different times appeared in the stock lists which had no existence. I can only say that all the timber entered by me in the stock lists and returned by me to the Directors as being in stock was so entered in accordance with vouchers and certificates sent in to me in due course by Mr. Allard (in charge for the last 2½ years of the timber business and forest work of the Company) or by other trustworthy persons in the branch. There is no deficiency in the stock at the mills or at Coppan where it was capable of being verified by me. The timber deficient in timber reported to me to have been yielded and cut in the forests by the gangs of coolies employed and paid by us and lying waiting for removal to the mills or to the shipping wharves. These forests cover over 5,000 acres, all at considerable distance from Sandakan, and it was a simple impossibility for me or for any one in my position to check or verify the work of the coolie gangs. I was always short-handed in the office, I had the whole agency and general business of the Company to superintend and carry on in Sandakan. I was frequently absent from Borneo here or in Singapore, on the Company's business under your orders. When in Sandakan I had the estates in the Klabatangan to visit periodically. I never was in robust health. I had to leave the jungle work to Mr. Allard or Mr. Zachariah or to the measurers, and to accept their returns as true. For all the timber entered in my books I have vouchers given by Mr. Allard or Mr. Zachariah or Mr. Chin Qui, the measurer at Suanlabia. It is clear now that returns were made of timber as cut that never was cut. It could not have been stolen, and Mr. Allard and myself have been deceived by the Chinese gangers and measurers. It was absolutely impossible for me to have checked or detected it. Mr. Allard, I have no doubt, will explain if called on, how he was deceived. It was I assure you a great surprise to me, gentlemen, as to you, to find out the existence of this enormous deficiency, and I can only explain it as the result of a deliberate fraud on the Company by the Chinese and natives, whom it was obliged to trust to do its work. The vastness of the forests, the dense and impenetrable nature of the forests, and the means of communication rendered it most difficult to check them. I could not possibly and could not be expected to do it. It is as much a matter of regret to me as to you. I am as largely interested in the Company if not more largely than any other individual shareholder, and these frauds have not been committed with my knowledge or connivance. If there be any other point on which you need explanation I am ready to tell you all that I know.

## EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM E. E. ABRAHAMSON TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

In reply to your queries I beg to inform you that I received each month from the European member of the timber staff returns in writing showing the quantity of the timber cut during the month by the gangs. The timber staff were supposed to be constantly on the move from station to station and to inspect from day to day and verify the work done. I believed that they did this and trusted their return. At the end of each six months a stock list was made up showing timber on hand, quantities held or shipped during that period. The timber stock was taken at the end of each six months. These returns you had. It was only recently I had any occasion to question the accuracy of stock list, that is since my last visit to Hongkong. On my return I set to work to have the timber checked and valued. The correct valuation of it by rejection of decayed and inferior timber was my principal object. To my astonishment I discovered the very serious deficiency in quantity. May I beg that these letters be read to the shareholders at the meeting.

## EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM HAYWARD ALLARD TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

In answer to your request I beg to tender you my explanation of the deficiency in the Co. stock in Borneo. First and foremost comes the unjustifiable way in which timber has been indiscriminately entered as stock, as for example a Chinese or other contractor has been engaged to cut timber on the Co. lands as soon as his contract was finished or he had cut sufficient for measurement it was taken and sent in to the office against his account, on receipt of which the timber so measured was immediately entered as stock and I am given to understand at a valuation of 30 cents per cubic foot whereas 20 of this had yet to be shipped on its drawing from land and taking to Coppan or other depot for shipment. Timber felled and squared lying in the jungle ought never to have been valued at more than 10 cents a cubic foot. Again all timber that has once been cut to the saw has been entered as stock at full value no matter how much it had deteriorated. On March and last receiving

instructions to measure only saleable logs for valuation although my books show some 1,400 logs, I have only returned 654 having any value, the remaining 800 being either partially rotten or full of holes and of that which is of value a great portion is lying in the jungle where it will never pay to draw, thus reducing the average price of the whole to as low as 4 cents a foot in one instance, and in another it will never pay to draw. Comparing the Billian stock at end of year with that of June 30th, there is a difference of 780 logs, including everything good and bad which were all valued at the full value in June '90 and as seen by that list the larger portion was in the jungle where felled. With regard to this 780 logs we had at Coppan some 200 more at that time than in December last, Malakut we had since drawn and made use of about 20 logs, S. Madang and Demondang 150 S. Su Su about 70, total 440 logs leaving a difference of 340 to be accounted for at Sandakan, where none had been drawn. With regard to this I can only say it was measured by Chin Qui, a Chinaman engaged in Sandakan for that purpose by Mr. Abrahamson, he was sent over here to me and I took him up to the ground to show him what was wanted. On his bringing his statement to me I took it as correct. You will say how was it I did not know there was some mistake, there being such a wide difference between 650 and 299 logs, but I must tell you that none of these logs were cut and very little work done on this land during my time, the last one and a half years, so that I did not know what stock there ought to have been there, the first year of my time with the Company was spent almost wholly in starting tobacco lands and other odd jobs such as Sawmill, Glimanton Caves, &c., &c., and during this time I had scarce anything to do with the Timber work. As soon as I found out there had been anything wrong here, I made enquiries and found the Chinaman had not only measured billian but had gone out of his way to measure some old rotten Sengah including it as billian. This I taxed him with but could get no explanation from him and at once wrote and informed Mr. Abrahamson of it as he was then in Hongkong.

I see Mr. Abrahamson states there is no deficiency in the mill or Coppan stock, the mill I have nothing to do with, but Coppan stock shows only 113 logs this time (December) as against 479 in June 1890, unmerchantable logs not having been included in last measurement. As tending to prove that information was not held back by me into quality of billian stock, on August and last I received an order for 100 logs of billian for Hongkong Dock Co. 20 by 18 by 26, and knowing I could not get all this out of our stock and doubtful even where to cut it I wrote and told Mr. Abrahamson so or spoke to him about it. I cannot at this length of time recollect which. He writes and tells me I must get it in, and if I could not get it enough in our own land enclosed permission to go to the owner Kio Hein, which I could do if necessary. One would naturally ask with all our stock represented in June last, why could not this be supplied?—because I was to ship nothing but sound wood, and that we had not got sufficient of this size and length. Iron wood was considered as unsaleable some months ago, and so not entered on Dec. stock. Sengah Kraen, &c. in June last, I was not instructed to take any measurement of this stock. It was completely in the office, and value set upon it by Mr. Allard, and I received my instructions to take stock for June. I was ordered by Mr. Abrahamson to measure the whole of billian stocks in jungle and I sent in same to office. I had no instructions to discriminate between good and bad logs knowing that Mr. Abrahamson was well aware of the inferior quality and that the major portion was lying far away in the jungle fully expecting that he would make due allowance for it in his valuation, and it was not till some months afterwards I found he had put the whole valuation at 30 cents p.c.f. at which I was extremely astonished, and had my opinion been asked at the time I should certainly have pointed out that it was greatly overrated. I have never been asked to give any valuation for any stocks of any sort.

## EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

By this mail I beg to hand you Timber Stock Lists up to the 31st December last together with their valuations. The latter have been put at the lowest possible computation and you will see from the stock lists that all timber about which there is any doubt as to quality has been rigorously excluded and valuation set at the lowest possible figure. The great discrepancy between the present valuation and those submitted previously I am sending you will perceive that the great extent, the timber actually is not there. This is especially the case with the timber lying in and round the Suanlabia River. The total number of logs including inferior stuff is 290, in the last stock list the number measured was 650. When stock was taken last autumn, the Europeans at Coppan informed me that they would be unable to do all the stock taking in the time allowed, and a Chinaman Ching Quee was recommended as a suitable man and was employed on this portion of the work. So far as I can make out, this man had gone into the jungle and spent a couple of days writing out fictitious measurements. He took 24 days to find and measure 650 logs against 61 days spent by Mr. Allard in finding 290 logs. Another reason for the discrepancy is that formerly all stocks were compiled from returns sent to the office by the head of the Timber Staff, and I find that some of these are quite unreliable. I would ask you to refer to a statement of stocks sent to our Agents last mail. These give an increase to the Billian Stock since June last of 23,200 cubic feet whereas that stock only amounts to 23,200 cubic feet and only 2000 cubic feet have been cut since last June. That there are 21,000 cubic feet unaccounted for. In various ways, such as one shipment per *Tarapaga* not included, loss of logs &c. this can be brought down to 14,000 cubic feet and this balance of the discrepancy I can only account for in the following manner: The timber when felled is measured by coolies in the jungle and the measurements are sent in here as returns. When the timber is sent away from Coppan it is measured again under European supervision, and both measurements appear in the same statement, the first as the output the second as the actual shipments. The only thing to be inferred is that the coolies have given wrong measurements owing to their having to do a certain amount of work per diem and to their wishing to make their returns as favourable as possible. Roughly speaking, the difference between the Billian returns is 30-35 per cent, and between other woods 12-15 per cent. As regards the stock of soft wood this has been nearly all written off, probably good logs will be found and will of course go to credit of Timber etc. With reference to the stock of good billian lying in the jungle I think this should be brought to Coppan so that in future all stock, or nearly all, would be at Coppan. Mr. Zachariah has offered to pull out all such timbers at \$5 per ton of 50 cubic feet, which will make the average cost 22 cents. Whilst not wishing in any way to minimise my responsibility in the matter, and which I am quite ready to bear, I would request you and the Board when considering the matter to look to it as impartially as you can. I do not want to throw any blame on Mr. Allard, but carelessness and want of method in working, and it was carelessness on his part to fail to correct

Ching Quee's statement, which you will find in the old stock book I am forwarding, without taking the trouble to verify it in any way. And as to method I need only point to the hopeless way in which his returns contradict one another. He was taken on at a very fair salary at a time when our business was increasing, and I placed implicit confidence in him, as I naturally have to do in all my subordinates, until I have reasons to the contrary. Owing to my frequent and long absences from here and my inability to superintend personally jungle work I was obliged to take for granted as correct all the returns he sent in which owing to restriction of business I have now been enabled to check.

## The following is the report:

In accordance with the promise made at the adjourned general meeting held on the 6th December last, your directors have now to lay before you the accounts of the Company for the half-year ending 31st December, 1890. They regret that the results of the working for that period are so unfavourable.

**TIMBER BUSINESS.**  
During the 6 months to December 1890, there was no improvement in this trade, and the Company's business in this article has been very much curtailed.

The sawmills both at Sandakan and Hongkong have been fairly well occupied. The former shows a profit on working account of \$1,837.00. The latter shows a small loss of \$318.35, but the first half of this year promises better results.

**THE LOCAL TRADE AND AGENCIES.**  
Show a falling off in revenue, and the steamer *Sandakan* has unfortunately failed to fulfil the anticipations formed as to the results of her earning power. The working of the *Normanhurst* again shows a profitable result.

## NOBACCO LANDS.

No opportunity has yet presented itself of disposing of these. The Company has been unable to arrange the payment of balance owing on same, but a further extension of 16 months time has been granted by the Government.

**TIMBER STOCKS.**  
It will be observed that very heavy amounts have had to be written off these, statements in regard to which will be laid before the meeting.

E. LAYTON, Chairman.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1890.

Capital \$750,000, divided into 7,500 shares of \$100 each.

## Liabilities.

Capital—	
410 Shares fully paid up allotted to E. E. Abrahamson & Co. in part payment as per prospectus, each share \$100	\$41,000.00
140 Shares fully paid up allotted to vendors of Sawmill in part payment of same, each share \$100	14,000.00
608 Shares half paid up allotted to E. E. Abrahamson & Co. in part payment as per prospectus each share \$50	30,400.00
5,342 Shares half paid up allotted to the public each share \$50	267,100.00
	\$452,500.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, including Agency Account (since closed)	\$7,790.29
Bills payable	6,102.31
Sundry Creditors	53,459.42
	\$599,852.82
Goodwill	\$69,406.83
Less Depreciation	69,406.83
Town and Country Lands \$12,760.00	
Less Depreciation	1,000.00
	\$11,760.00
Land Concessions	\$5,393.49
Timber Concessions	\$22,737.87
Less Depreciation	7,000.00
	\$15,737.87
Steamship <i>Sandakan</i>	\$26,145.73
Less Depreciation	2,614.67
	\$23,531.06
Sawmills, Sandakan	\$25,300.00
Sawmills, Hongkong	\$25,300.00
Less Depreciation	10,000.00
	\$40,600.00
Barque <i>Tarapaga</i>	\$15,000.00
Less Depreciation	1,500.00
	\$13,500.00
Tug <i>Normanhurst</i>	\$15,603.02
Less Depreciation	5,000.00
	\$10,603.02
Boats, Lighters & Launches \$31,408.00	
Less Depreciation	2,740.80
	\$28,667.20
House Property	9,744.43
Plant Account	\$4,893.26
Less Depreciation	978.04
	\$3,915.22
Furniture	\$1,904.44
Less Depreciation	1,444.44
	\$460.00
Stock of Timber in Borneo \$51,818.35	
Less Depreciation	51,150.37
	\$668.98
Stock of Timber in Hongkong \$29,121.73	
Less Depreciation	9,432.12
	\$19,689.61
Stock of Timber in Hongkong \$68,748.10	
Less Depreciation	20,904.63
	\$47,843.47
Stock of Sawn Timber, Stores and Sundry Debtors	\$4,300.44
Cash in hand	\$1,256.33
Bills Receivable	3,500.00
Shares and Investments	161.60
Uncompleted voyage of Barque <i>Tarapaga</i>	\$59.77
Amount depreciated as per Statement 1890, 1891	\$6,753.07
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	\$3,465.91
	\$999,852.82

## Dr. STATEMENT OF DEPRECIATION.

To Goodwill	\$69,406.83
To Town and Country Lands	1,000.00
To Timber Concessions	7,000.00
To Steamship <i>Sandakan</i>	2,614.67
To Sawmills, Hongkong	10,000.00
To Tug <i>Normanhurst</i>	5,000.00
To Barque <i>Tarapaga</i>	1,500.00
To Boats, Lighters & Launches	2,740.80
To Plant	978.04
To Furniture	1,444.44
To Stock of Timber in Borneo	51,150.37
To Stock of Timber in Hongkong	9,432.12
To Stock of Timber in Hongkong	20,904.63
To Sundry Debtors	4,300.44
To Cash in hand	1,256.33
To Bills Receivable	3,500.00
To Shares and Investments	161.60
To Uncompleted voyage of Barque <i>Tarapaga</i>	59.77
Amount depreciated as per Statement 1890, 1891	\$6,753.07
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	\$3,465.91
	\$999,852.82

## Dr. STATEMENT OF DEPRECIATION.

To Goodwill	\$69,406.83
To Town and Country Lands	1,000.00
To Timber Concessions	7,000.00
To Steamship <i>Sandakan</i>	2,614.67
To Sawmills, Hongkong	10,000.00
To Tug <i>Normanhurst</i>	5,000.00
To Barque <i>Tarapaga</i>	1,500.00
To Boats, Lighters & Launches	2,740.80
To Plant	978.04
To Furniture	1,444.44
To Stock of Timber in Borneo	51,150.37
To Stock of Timber in Hongkong	9,432.12
To Stock of Timber in Hongkong	20,904.63
To Sundry Debtors	4,300.44
To Cash in hand	1,256.33
To Bills Receivable	3,500.00
To Shares and Investments	161.60
To Uncompleted voyage of Barque <i>Tarapaga</i>	59.77
Amount depreciated as per Statement 1890, 1891	\$6,753.07
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	\$3,465.91
	\$999,852.82

## Dr. STATEMENT OF DEPRECIATION.

To Goodwill	\$69,406.83
To Town and Country Lands	1,000.00
To Timber Concessions	7,000.00
To Steamship <i>Sandakan</i>	2,614.67
To Sawmills, Hongkong	10,000.00
To Tug <i>Normanhurst</i>	5,000.00
To Barque <i>Tarapaga</i>	1,500.00
To Boats, Lighters & Launches	2



The irrepressible interviewer at San Francisco has been corralling our late Governor, on his way home. The *Chronicle* says:—Sir William was accompanied by his wife and daughter and a Chinese servant, and arrived in the Chinese steamer, *Wing-want*, arriving yesterday (last) evening at the *Quail*. They are quartered at the Palace Hotel. They expect to leave on their journey to England this evening. The Governor has been in poor health for some time past. He spent a month travelling in Japan, which greatly benefited him. The weather was so foggy on his arrival yesterday that he told that he was quite charmed with San Francisco. He had heard and read much about the place and hoped on his return to spend several weeks here and in the Southern part of the State. Speaking of Hongkong the Governor said that he had been to Hongkong several times, and quite different from what he had in his mind. "Hongkong is to-day one of the foremost ports in the commercial world," said he, "and it is the head of what the outside world knows anything about. A few years ago we had a great boom, and like many other cities in this direction we had a relapse. But this time the business of all descriptions here and abroad with a solid feeling that without the stimulus of a boom we are really maintaining steady Hongkong is the only really good thing in importance in the world, and I am fully convinced that the Government will not let this year be the year of the greatest slump." Last year the registered tonnage of vessels calling from Hongkong was 1,400,000 tons. I expect this year will see an increase of 2,000,000 tonnage over last year's surprising record. The Chinese servant whom I brought over with me is a source of much annoyance. I find I must give a bond in the sum of \$100,000 that he will not run away. Well, he is a good boy," said the Governor, with a sigh, "but I shall be sure to get him and send him over to England without much trouble. I do not know how to get rid of him. I shall be compelled to remain in the city for a few days, and possibly the next day all passengers will be



\* These letters have been seen as if to the north of this place



SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. Aikroyd, Acting Puisne Judge.)

July 16th.

PILATE AND HEROD RECONCILED.

Before commencing the business of the Court, Mr. Francis begged to apologise most humbly, and withdrew unreservedly some remarks he made yesterday referring to Mr. Leach and the art of lying. (Allusions of this sort have been so frequent of late that the reports of them began to crowd out more serious matters, so that at last we had to stop publishing them.) He would do what he had never done before—undertake that on no future occasion whatever should his anger get the better of him.

Mr. Leach replied to the same effect, making the most ample apologies and withdrawals.

His Lordship gave them an appropriate blessing on their reconciliation, and the trial then went on smoothly in the same old monotonous style, with the addition of a little sugar.

THE CHINESE WILL CASE.

The cross-examination of the defendant occupied most of this morning. The next witness, To Sing, said he was cook to Tang Tung Shan, and was sent to take copies of certain inscriptions on the Tang family tomb. Tang Lai Sang had given him a copy for comparison with the tomb. He noticed three men standing near. One looked like a stone-carver, one a gentleman, and one a servant. The first was chopping the inscription. Witness saw two sentences cut by him.

Mr. Francis objected to any statement of any sort as to what was inscribed on the tomb. It was a written document, and certified copies or rubbings must be put in.

The witness said that his copy of the mother's epitaph tallied with the carved inscription, but not the father's. One of the men standing there said his name was Tang Siu Sang. Witness saw him again, at the door of this Court, on July 8, identified him now in Court by the back of his neck, not having seen much of his face. In cross-examination the witness as to the inscriptions on the tomb, Mr. Francis produced and referred to a black-lead rubbing of Chinese carved characters, which witness said was the same as he had seen, except that there was added on the paper "Kau Chong, worshipping son," after "here lies Tang A Lok," thus making it appear that the next of kin was plaintiff's father.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday, and it is hoped to finish by Thursday next.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

July 17th.

INARTISTIC LYING.

Mr. Morrison, of the water and drainage department, was sued for damages caused to Ng Sik Kiu, a contractor. The same parties appeared in the police court a few days ago when the defendant was fined fifty cents for assault.

Plaintiff and two other Chinamen said that defendant struck the contractor with his fist, knocked him down, and then threw a brick at him, striking him first on the elbow and then, by a skilful screw cannon, rebounding on his wrist and breaking a jade stone bangle, worth \$50.

The defendant and a Sikh watchman said that the "assault" was nothing more than a push with the open hand; plaintiff in stepping back fell over a stone seat, and broke the bangle in his fall.

This admission would have given the plaintiff a verdict, but in the course of the story about the brick it was so manifest that the plaintiff and his witnesses were lying outrageously that his Lordship said he could not believe a word of their story, and gave judgment for defendant.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

July 20th.

The July Sessions were opened to-day, with only one case for trial. The following jury was empanelled—A. E. Chombar, J. S. Lucas, H. W. A. Becker, C. H. Wallis, M. Beart, D. de Silva, and J. A. Sampson.

WATCH-DOG TURNED WOLF.

Tsang Yu, formerly an emissary of the Po Leung Kuk, was charged with an offence against the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance of 1890. The evidence against him was that in June last he induced three women to come to Hongkong from Canton under promises of employment. They came to his house and were detained several days until an Inspector in the Registrar General's office discovered them. The prisoner had asked them to go to Singapore for an immoral purpose. The Acting Attorney General conducted the prosecution for the Crown, and Mr. Phillips defended.

John Lee, Inspector under the Ordinance, proved finding the women in defendant's house. Defendant told him the women were merely his boarders, and he himself was a passenger broker. A woman who had been decoyed from a village near Canton said that while she was detained in prisoner's house she heard him talking with some women about "one foot and a half," "two feet" and so on, and bargaining about price of something. Two other women gave similar evidence.

The defence was that there was no unlawful detention or evil purpose, and that the evidence of the women was false.

The jury found the prisoner guilty on two of the three heads under which the charge was brought. The judge commented severely on the prisoner's conduct, adding "there is no reason to believe that this is your first offence." He was sentenced to two years imprisonment on each charge, running consecutively.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

July 21st.

The Sessions were resumed this morning. The following jurors were sworn—T. Blair, R. Shevan, A. J. V. Ribeiro, E. J. Moses, O. von der Hey, J. Dickie, and D. Nowrojee.

BLINDING A BOND-HOLDER.

A youth was indicted for robbery with violence, on the 17th July last year. It was said that he threw pepper into an old fellow's eyes, in a shop, and stole his purse and \$30. The charge was not sufficiently proved in the minds of the jury, and the prisoner was acquitted.

BURGLARY.

Li Yai was charged with burglary and receiving stolen property. He was found guilty, and being an old offender was sentenced to six years' imprisonment on the golden scale.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

THE MONEY LOAN ASSOCIATION CASE. Judgment was given to-day in the case in which four members of a Chinese loan association sued four other members for non-payment of the undertaking laid upon them by the rules.

Mr. Wilkinson was for plaintiff and Mr. Denton for the defence. The evidence showed that the first defendant founded the association, and eleven others joined. The rules provided that each should contribute \$50 per month, which was to be lent to the member who offered the highest interest. After eight months the founder, who was also treasurer, failed, and no further loans were made. The four who had not yet borrowed now sought to enforce payment of what was still due to them under the rules, \$200 each. The defence was that the money had been paid in advance to the headman, who alone was responsible. His Lordship held that there was no authority for payment to the headman, and the rules specially provided that there should be no setting off of private debts against liabilities in connection with the club. Judgment was therefore given for plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

July 22nd.

THE TANG A LOK WILL CASE.

On the continuation of this case to-day the arguments turned on the authenticity of certain inscriptions on the tombstone of the testator, purporting to show who was next of kin.

Mr. Francis submitted that as the old tombstone had been removed and a new one put up by Tang Pak Shan, one of the defendant's witnesses, it could not be introduced as evidence for the defendant.

Mr. Leach replied that as the plaintiff's counsel had charged the defence with fabricating evidence he in turn charged one of the plaintiff's witnesses with having written the case was produced deliberately added to the inscription, thus fraudulently altering what might be material evidence in this case or some other arising out of the will.

His Lordship suggested that the matter of the tombstone be left over for further inquiry, and some other evidence be taken. In the meantime Counsel managed to control their tempers admirably, and after a little discussion the case was adjourned to Monday next.

SIBERIA AND ITS PEOPLE.

Newspaper readers have no doubt observed during the last four or five months a series of articles and sketches, dealing with Siberian subjects, appearing in the *Illustrated London News*. These are the work of Mr. Julius M. Price, a special artist of that well known paper, and are part of the result of nearly a year's remarkable travelling through almost unknown regions. Mr. Price having lately arrived in Shanghai, a representative of the *North-China Daily News* called upon him the other day and was enabled to glean some interesting particulars of the artist's travels. Mr. Price is of middle height, thin, bronzed by travel, alert in manner, and with more of the soldier than the artist apparent in his outer man. He talked about Siberia like a man in love with his subject. He has interviewed Bonger, de Blowitz, and other celebrities of the *Wall Street Journal*, and seemed to be quite happy in being interviewed himself, pouring forth his store of information with great fluency.

Asked to describe the circumstances under which his journey was begun, Mr. Price said: "I was despatched by my paper with a commercial expedition sent out by a Syndicate of English gentlemen of which Lord Venkoc, Captain Fletcher-Vane, Mr. Albert Grey, etc., were the promoters, to open up a trade route with Siberia along the Yenisei, one of the three great rivers traversing the country from north to south. As the expedition for particulars of which I refer you to the *Illustrated London News* was to land me in the heart of Siberia without going through Russia, there was a good deal of correspondence to be got through before I was allowed to go. Sir Robert Morier was communicated with, and after some time it was arranged through the intervention of my friend Sir Frederick Leighton, the President of the Royal Academy, I obtained my pass smooth throughout my stay in Russian territory, and I never had the slightest trouble with the officials. We came through the Arctic Ocean and the Kara Sea, and the expedition landed me at Yeniseisk, a large town about 1,500 miles up the Yenisei, and from that point I travelled by stage on my own account."

"Do you think that any of your letters home were opened by the officials?" "I think very few letters from Siberia are opened. Everything I sent seems to have been received at home; and before I started it was stipulated that everything I sent was to be submitted to the syndicate before being published. A heavy penalty was provided for any breach of this agreement; otherwise I should not have been allowed to accompany the expedition. The papers sent to Russia may possibly have been opened by some article of the censor's; but I have no doubt letters to Siberian relatives are opened, but I don't think letters going the other way are much interfered with."

"Did you experience many of the discomforts generally connected with Siberian travel?" "I can assure you my experience is that those tales of hardship are very much exaggerated. I have always had excellent rooms at the hotels, and even at the post-stations I had only once any difficulty in getting a bath. There were certainly fleas," Mr. Price admitted, "but that was only to be expected. All my road travelling was very agreeable and too agreeable for me! At one time we had 40° Réaumur (32° Fahrenheit) of frost for a week. At this temperature, if one splits the saliva falls to the ground a solid lump of ice. As there was no wind, the cold was always bearable. In St. Petersburg, on the other hand, where wind and cold frequently come together, it is different. At 25° Fahrenheit degrees of frost, theatres are closed and people are warned to stay indoors."

"What was your experience of the people generally, and their relations with the official classes?" "They always seemed to be in excellent terms. Almost every one you meet is either a politician, exile, or time-expired criminal, or the descendant of one; but they are so used to their state of existence that the fact is hardly ever referred to, and the stranger soon forgets all about it. Time-expired political exiles are not debarred from holding official posts. The Director of the prison at Yeniseisk was (despite a political exile), and really a convict might be very much more off than he is in a Siberian town. I can quite imagine that to exile an educated man for four or five years to some lonely little station in the heart of Siberia, where he is entirely cut off from all social companionship and European civilization, is a very severe punishment, but in the last towns life is quite different. There are excellent clubs and hotels, political exiles, and even criminals are allowed to use. When I was at Yeniseisk there was a capital Russian company performing at the theatre. When balls are given at clubs or hotels, the exiles may take their wives and daughters to dance, but are not allowed to dance themselves. There is a great deal more complaint out of Siberia about the tyranny of officials than there is in the towns, and the average exiles of civil life in Siberia seem to me to be very much better off than the average exiles of civil life in England are laughed at and forgotten in twenty-four hours. They don't believe in the safety-valve of discipline, but maybe one official thinks that if he discipline, take notice of a thing some other official will, and probably report the first official into the bargain. Everybody is watched, from a Governor down to a village headman. You don't see the working of the system, but it is there all the same. Now I'll tell you about an affair which occurred when I was at Krasnoyarsk. There was a fancy-dress ball at the club, and, as usual in Siberia, everybody wore a mask. One young fellow thought he would create a sensation—and he did. He appeared as a sort of walking advertisement. On his breast were written some of the advantages of life in Siberia. On his back were the disadvantages, so strongly worded that the police official tapped him on the shoulder and requested him to step into a private room. This he did, and removed his mask, when it was found that he was a young student at the Tomsk University. He was told to leave the place, notwithstanding the indignation of the other guests at the official's action. The official reported the matter, there was telegraphing backwards and forwards, the culprit was finally sent back to Tomsk and I don't know what became of him. Probably he is at this moment in solitary exile in some out-of-the-way place. At any rate, everyone at the ball agreed in conversation about the affair, that life was practically ruined through a freak which in any country not under Russian rule, would simply have been laughed at."

"Have you had opportunities of seeing the treatment of exiles at the mines?" "I have not yet been to any of them. The Russian Government is now sending more and more prisoners to the mines at Saghalien instead of the gold mines on the continent. I start for Vladivostok, which I very much want to see, in a few days. From home I hope to proceed to Saghalien, and then home *via* Japan."

"You have seen nothing of the great railway, I presume?" "No; but I know that the Czarévitch was to turn the first sod I would have gone from Irkutsk to Vladivostok to meet him. But I knew nothing about it in the heart of Siberia. It is curious, by the bye, how little news about Russia is to be heard in Siberia. The telegraph system of Siberia is splendid; messages cost very little, and at most of the hotels there are telegrams posted up, giving the news of the world—leaving out Russia. We had the news of the last supposed Jack Ripper atrocity at Irkutsk the evening after the murder was committed. As to the railway, I don't think the government ever contemplated its being used by globe-trotters, as some people seem to think. It will be a military work, but its great importance will be in developing the vast mineral resources of Siberia. I believe the gold, etc., obtained during the progress of the work will pay the cost of the line. At present the Siberians only carry on gold-mining in a half-hearted way and with very inferior implements. An engineer told me that with modern machinery he could extract a profitable amount of gold out of the refuse ore left by the Siberians after they had got all the gold they could out of it."

Asked to describe his route after reaching Yeniseisk, Mr. Price said he travelled eastward by way of Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk (the direction of the central portion of the proposed railway) to Khabarovsk, the Mongolian frontier; thence S.E. to Ourga, the sacred city and headquarters of the Mongolian Buddhists. "After I said," Mr. Price, "I stayed a month in the heart of the city itself and saw all there was to be seen. No other traveller has stayed here more than a few days. Then I crossed the Desert of Gobi to Kalgan in twenty days, going by special permission with the two Cossacks who carry the Russian mail. I have travelled across the Kalahari and other African deserts, but for utter solitude and monotony of desolation I have never seen anything to equal the Desert of Gobi. For days and days we went on, over a plain as flat as a table, covered with fine gravel that would rejoice the heart of a gardener. Twice a day we came to wells; but if our beasts (camels) had been watered in the morning they were seldom indulged at night, probably to prevent them becoming unclean in their tastes; and they never seemed to want it, either. A camel seems to live on next to nothing. The camel cart in which I rode most of the way was the most atrocious conveyance it is possible to imagine. I almost think that if a camel-cart went over a level floor it would be affected by the geological formation of the ground underneath, and jolt accordingly. When I was tired of the cart I could ride on one of the 'bags of the desert' but I never got used to it. I carried a bag of From Kalgan I came by mule litter to Peking, and thence to Shanghai in the usual way."

"Then altogether your impressions of Siberia were distinctly favourable?" "Unquestionably. It was a delightful experience, and I would willingly do all my travelling in Siberia over again. I like the Russians, and I believe Englishmen generally would like the Russians if they knew them better. The principal annoyances I experienced were the kissing and handshaking. They are the curse of Siberia. At a dance or at the theatre (theatres are abundant all round, if you leave your umbrella at home) you find that you have to shake hands with your host at every turn, and shake him for a month. And then the kissing. Mr. Price shuddered. "After my first experience," he said, "I never again kissed anyone, but I always took care to have a pipe or cigar in my mouth when I was saying good-bye to a man. Unfortunately, the custom is not in vogue amongst the ladies."

"And the interview held, finished, Mr. Price said good-bye to his questioner in strictly English fashion, and in a friendly way."

to Paoching the people seemed very poor. In several places men were digging the plough in the fields for want of an animal of any sort. It took four men to equal one ox-draw. Coal-mining was being carried on almost everywhere for local use, and iron smelting on a small scale. We had lunch on 'Hengchow'—a delicious dish, entirely new to me, of rice curd—it was nicely cooked and served flavoured with five different seasonings according to taste, and the total cost was two cash! I never remember cash having so large a purchasing power. Our escort turned out to have quite a 'fancy' of humour, and delighted in humbugging the simple country folks. While quietly walking on ahead and supposed to be out of earshot, I would hear them at their jokes. 'Hengchow'—what a big word! When asked they would chime in 'Big word, you think this one big? Why it is only a little word, will tell you the secret of it. It is all coming on behind.' This upon which Hengchow would hurry off to behind a myrtle big one while they roared with laughter. On the question would be put to them 'Who is that?' and the answer would come without the slightest hesitation, or apparent premeditation. That is the Hengchow 'Yen to wang'—a particularly hideous deity who is supposed to come and nick the throat of those whose course is right, and convey them to the shades below. 'He is very efficacious, and the Paoching people want him for some folk who have been there too long'—which effort of the imagination would take away the breath of their noses, as if they were great delirious of the country people. I had sundry misgivings in drawing near to Paoching. There were several signs of a storm which the practiced eye could note. One was no one had ever been in that region before. In foreign dress! Another was the city had an ominous name—Paoching, 'precious love.' It may be a pure superstition, but I don't like things into the names of which such words as love, peace, tranquillity, and the like enter. My experience has been that the rule of countries holds good here also, and these are desirable qualities. Another was the fact that it had produced, and contained the heart of a very 'big living' official, namely His Excellency Kung-yi, the Viceroy at Nanking. This fact alone was enough to set every individual on his high horse, since the credit of it belongs, not only to each one personally, but to the very soil and surroundings of the city. These are just the folk to jump upon any poor strolling person like myself who belonged to no one knew where. Lastly, a week or two before the city had been visited by an R.C. father who had seen the district magistrate, and obtained permission to build a church there. At least that was what he said, but no one knew much about it, only that he was all on the watch to checkmate my arrival on the spot. They they look for granted was brought, the abhorred church with me. As a matter of fact I learned at the *yamhs* that in that locality who had got into legal difficulties.

Our arrival in Paoching created a great sensation. Accompanied by our escort, we walked rapidly through the large and busy suburb on the East gate, and over a long roped-in bridge, lined with a score of beautiful shops on either side, wherein all sorts of knickknacks were sold. It formed an arcade which would have done credit to a foreign city. Entering the East gate, we had to make our way, almost to the North gate, near to which, a long roped-in bridge, lined with a score of beautiful shops on either side, wherein all sorts of knickknacks were sold. It formed an arcade which would have done credit to a foreign city. Entering the East gate, we had to make our way, almost to the North gate, near to which, a long roped-in bridge, lined with a score of beautiful shops on either side, wherein all sorts of knickknacks were sold. It formed an arcade which would have done credit to a foreign city. 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evening breeze. Deep down in the clear water, as far as the eye could see, on either hand were other rocks and other trees, nodding up in unison with those above. For music there was the murmur of the hidden streams, as they made their way over the stones, into the river, and occasionally the mild thunder of distant cascades. We felt we were far away in a region old where the rivers wander over sands of gold, as Mrs. Hemans sang, and although with her we knew it was not heaven, it, nevertheless, was first-rate.

All along the river bank deeply laden boats of about 800, or 1,000 piculs burdened were tied up in rows waiting for a flood. Some of them had waited many weeks. The greater part of them were coal laden, and of the kind called *Mao-shin-tai*. These are built of boards roughly put together, with a mat sail, and a big tree for a mast. They draw about five feet of water, and make only the slow voyage of a few hours. As the river winds and turns, and as they bump on the rocks, it is these which give the river its bad name for danger. I have noticed that elsewhere an attempt is generally made to adapt the boat to the nature of the waterway, or to improve the waterway for the sake of the boat, but these are ideas which have not as yet dawned on the Paoching mind. They go on building and loading these great unwieldy craft, and then sit down to wait resignedly till Providence sends a spate to wash them out into the Tungting lake. A foot and a half of water may be counted on in the shallows at all times, and the Chinese crew can do a deal of traffic on that depth. Besides more could be easily obtained were it any one's business, which it is not, to do a little banking and dredging.

The rapids were decidedly disappointing. They were of the open mill-race kind, as a rule without obstruction, and with ordinary care not in the least dangerous. We got a little excitement out of one or two of them through a strong head wind, which whirled against us all the way, suddenly shooting down through a gorge and turning our boat round just on the brink of the rapids, so that we took several of them broadside on. Once while thus occupied another boat ran into us and ought to have upset or stove us in, but fortunately did neither, and once we ran clean out of the water on the tail of a bank, also without scathe. These things, however, were exceptional, and were due to our persisting in travelling in exceptional weather.

Between Hingwa and the town of Lungping, half-way there are quite a number of iron smelting works which filled the valleys with smoke in real civilised-like fashion. We visited several of these. They employed about 50 men each, and were said to turn out about twenty piculs of iron a day. In no case did they seem to be owned, or managed, by natives of that district. Lungping, with Kialow, and Wang-saping, the towns all close together, is not the centre of the province, so when I first proposed it as the place for the foreign tea business, "Oufu," just then the trade was at its briskest. On all the hill-sides the pickers were to be seen hard at work, and the tea leaves were drying in the sun on mats before every cottage door. The three great packing centres simply swarmed with people, rushing and bustling, like great human anthills. The tea is brought to them by the farmers from immense distances, and was then selling at from 800 to 100 cash a catty—seven or eight a picul. As the article brought from 50 to 70 cash a picul in the Hankow market afterwards, there was a fat profit for somebody, even at the time of the packing, and a good margin for the expense of packing, transport and Customs duty. They told me again and again that this year's crop was much better in quality, but shorter in quantity, than last year's, which however was the kind of information they would have given in any case, as that best calculated to keep up prices. It seemed to me there was tea enough on every hand for all the world to drink.

At Yangshien we were once more upon familiar ground. I had been there before twice, and my first visit was paid under very peculiar circumstances. This city is the third trade centre of the province, so when I first proposed to go there, and was informed that the thing was impossible, because it had been captured by 200 robbers who then held it, I simply supposed the authorities were drawing on their imaginations a little more freely than usual. The idea that 200 people could come into a city of 200,000 inhabitants, and scare every man of them out of it, by simply running about and stabbing people with short knives, and setting fire to houses, was one which I decidedly refused to entertain though vouched for by the highest authorities. Since then I have learned that such things are by no means unusual in China. I have since then spoken with hundreds of the ablest of the grand moon, on which night some nine years ago a score of determined men could have taken the town. The very rumour that something of the sort was about to be attempted sent the people flying far and near for days, and left empty. —N. C. Daily News.

## Hotels.

### BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way house on Shan-ki-wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful view, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, etc., always on stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance. Hongkong, 14th May, 1891.

### THE SHAMREN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors. The Hotel is a large and comfortable building, with a fine view of the river, and is furnished with the most modern and comfortable furniture. The dining room is large and airy, and the kitchen is well equipped. The hotel is managed by a first-class chef, and the food is of the highest quality. The hotel is open all day, and is a most convenient place for travellers to stop.

Wines, Spirits, and Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890.

### CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Adolphe's Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition.

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.

MARINE GLASSES, AND LUNAR GLASSES.

Not a Dealer in any other kind of goods.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

### THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE FAR EAST.

The Hongkong Telegraph has just completed the first decade of its existence.

On the 15th June, 1881, the first issue was sent forth.

The platform then adopted was "to accurately and fairly represent the feelings and expressed wishes of the community." That is still our aim.

The method adopted was "to publish everything that is good for the public to know, and interesting to read." That is still our method.

Several important improvements in the printing department are contemplated, and the size of the *Telegraph* will shortly be increased by several columns, for advertising purposes.

The *Telegraph* aims at giving the chiefest, freshest, and most accurate local and general news, and it generally gets there.

The staff consists of four dukes and a pike fighter, who speak all the dead languages and several that are seriously ill.

The common reporters have orders to follow the *Telegraph* men to where any news is lying concealed. Our contemporaries generally do the rest of the lying unconcealed.

Our ten years' record shows more fact and less to the square inch than could be found in all the other papers if they lived to be a thousand.

Public scandals, "fishy" deeds, official venality, "log-rolling," and indeed everything calculated to injure the interests of the community receive scant mercy at our hands.

Authenticated communications likely to interest intelligent men are always welcome.

Those ventilating petty individual grievances are fed to the goat.

The *Telegraph* has advocated every public reform obtained since it came into existence, and some not yet achieved. But we are still at it.

It has vigorously, and often successfully, opposed vexatious legislation, both local and Imperial.

The *Telegraph* is listened to by the powers that be, because it never sullies its columns by grinding somebody's axe.

The mail issue costs \$5 a year, locally, and is subscribed for on five continents.

We have correspondents in most ports within 1,000 miles of the office, and bear away the palm for early and exclusive news.

The *Telegraph* is the only paper that can keep the multitudes of Companies in a cold sweat all through the summer.

An unsolicited reference from an old subscriber in Tashkend:—Your journal is improving with age. How ever can you do it at the price?

A subscription to the *Telegraph* is equal to a guarantee of respectability.

People of a certain class have never a good word to say for the *Telegraph*—but they read it just the same; they watch its course, which is the same as a pickpocket watches a policeman.

This class know that they need not watch the ordinary low-down prints which are passed for newspapers, before the real thing, which is introduced, and which are now known to be as much used as a dead blue-bottle.

Subscriptions must be prepaid—we have \$300,000 worth of bad debts on our books already, and we are going to shut down on credit—it takes money to buy land.

The Hongkong Telegraph is forwarded regularly to any address on receipt of the money and postage.

\$24 a year.

Our subscribers flood the post with testimonials more flattering than a photographer's remarks to his clients.

One wrote only a few days ago:—I like the *Telegraph*. It is brave, bright, and breezy. It exposes frauds in velvet and shag in ermine, no matter what the consequences may be.

The reputation of the troubles in the North is attributed by Li Hung-chang to our paper's influence.

A good judge says:—It's the best intelligence Mongolian malaris and the Mongolianized European variety I know.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the only thoroughly independent paper this side of Jordan.

It is itself the best and most readable paper within five thousand miles, and the only one that owns its office goat.

It has a circulation wherever its combinatories go, and in 1247 places where they don't.

It comes out at 5.30 p.m. so that the evening subscribers see it the same evening, soon to a certainty.

We can offer several practical suggestions to advertisers desirous of advertising in the *Telegraph* in the face of the public's ignorance of what it does not do.

We shall make a speciality of paragraph notices, which a great literary genius conceals (one of changed) cunningly, that nobody knows that it is there until it is taken.

All the common heads in China, Japan, Siam, and elsewhere take this paper in.

We are regularly introduced to the King, Spain, and other despotic monarchies.

We cater for all classes, but thinking that cause of right and justice only.

The paper has printed and sold more than 100,000,000 copies.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special Terms for Shipping and Large Orders. Sir Robert, Kaimowitz, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:—*"It is the best disinfectant I have ever used."* W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS, and LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY, Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults: 10 to 15 grains 4 or 5 times a day.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also a very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "D. KNORR," in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Co., Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Hongkong, 20th May, 1890.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Sole Agents in Japan, China, Korea, Hongkong & Macao.

WATERBURY WATCH.

Reliable, durable and accurate time keepers. SERIES E—\$2.70 each. SERIES J—\$4.75 each. SERIES L—\$4.75 each.

Reduction of price to be made on an order for more than a dozen.

Order from Out-ports to be promptly executed.

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1891.

STENTING, SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'ARLINGTON STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, they wish to have their COMPANIES' FOREMEN attend to their boats, they should apply to the FOREMAN of the COMPANY, No. 14, Queen's Central, who will receive prompt attention.

The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, is now open for business, and is prepared to receive orders for repairs, etc., at the lowest rates.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1890.

W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR.

DUCK STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1891.

Two Pounds Two Weeks.

Think of it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION.

OF PURE FISH LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.

OF LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.

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## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of The Hongkong Telegraph.

R. FRASER-SMITH, Editor and Proprietor. Hongkong, 16th June, 1891.

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

I HAVE this day handed over the above Agency to Messrs. SHAW & CO. C. MURRAY ADAMSON. Hongkong, 21st July, 1891.

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed Agents for the above Association. SHEWAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 21st July, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the KINNEY BROS. New York branch of the American Tobacco (Trust) Company's well-known brands of "SWIFT" CAPRAT, "STRAIGHT CUT," "FULL DRESS," &c., &c., CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 17th July, 1891.

NOTICE.

I SHALL continue to carry on business at Takow and Taiwanfo (Formosa) as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. D. MONCRIEFF WRIGHT. Taiwanfo, 15th July, 1891.

NOTICE.

I BEG to notify that I have taken over the Business of Messrs. FEARON, LOW & Co. at this and Formosa, which will be henceforth conducted in my own name. FRANK LEYBURN. Amoy, 29th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO. THE Undersigned has this day been appointed AGENT of the above Company in Hongkong. J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 10th July, 1891.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THE Undersigned has this day been appointed AGENT of the above Company in Hongkong. J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 10th July, 1891.

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE, Teacher of Officers and Engineers. No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, Opposite Central Police Station.

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS. Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION," And an "ARITHMETIC" for Engineers, &c. Hongkong, 7th February, 1891.

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, July 18th.

During the past week business on the Rialto has been very brisk and quite a number of sales were effected. The market closed steady at the appended quotations but stocks all round are decidedly firm.

Banks.—Since our last report the scrip of the H. and S. B. C. dropped to cash, 106 per cent. for the Settlement; per cent. for August and 202 per cent. for September; but after a fair amount of business had been done at these rates, the shares began to advance steadily and are now wanted at 200 per cent. cash. The scrip of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits also declined and shares are now obtainable at 67 cash. Nationals are being freely offered at 60 per cent. discount, and Pioneers have been dealt in at 82½ per share.

Marines.—China Traders' continue in demand at 64, while other stocks under this heading are nominal at quotations.

Fires.—Hongkongers are offering at 35½ and China Fires are wanted at 83.

Sugar Refineries.—China has been steadily advanced and are now quoted at 188 for the settlement, at which rate sales have been effected. For the September settlement business has been done in this stock at 192 and 193. Luxons are being freely offered at 85, but without any response whatever.

Docks.—The shares of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company have slightly improved. A good many transactions have been put through at 99 per cent. for the coming settlement at 101 per cent. for August and 103 for September.

Shipping.—China and Manilla have been done at 70 per share, but buyers will not now advance beyond 65. Steamboats have changed hands at 83½ cash, and also for the settlement, and at 86 for September, but shares can now be bought at 34. Sales of Douglas have been effected at 42.

Mining.—Charbonnages are wanted at 61½, but none are procurable at this rate. Pionniers are weak at 34. Jolebas have been done at 63, but are now offering at 28. Kaohs have been done at 75 cents. Business in Manilla has been done at 91½ New Zealand and further shares can be had at 5.

Miscellaneous.—Ice is offering at 88 without any response, but perhaps a firm offer of 1 point lower would induce holders to realise on their scrip.

Watsons have been done at 109, and further shares can be had at this rate. Ropes are freely offered at 110 per share, but there are no buyers at over 110. Wharves have been done at 84 and are in strong demand at this rate. Brokers are being offered at 94, but there are no buyers at present. China-Borneos were being freely offered at 110, after the issue of the recent report and probably a firm offer at a lower rate would lead to business.

Appended are the latest quotations from the LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, with New Line—200 per cent. premium, buyers. Union Insurance Society of Canton—95 per share, sales and buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—64 per share, sales and buyers. North China Insurance—75 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company—105 per share, sales. Yangtze Insurance Association—105 per share, sales.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—110 per share, sales. Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—110 per share, sales.

China Fire Insurance Company—110 per share, sales. Hongkong Hotel Company—110 per share, sales.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—110 per share, sales.

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Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—110 per share, sales. Douglas Steamship Company—110 per share, sales.

China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—110 per share, sales. Hongkong Gas Company—110 per share, sales.

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